

# The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVIII}

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1849.

{ NO. 4,548.

## THE MERCURY

published every Saturday morning, by  
J. H. BARBER & SON,  
No. 123 Thames Street.  
(Opposite the Newport Female Seminary.)

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum, or \$1 75.  
If payment is made strictly in ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square  
inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be  
charged for each subsequent insertion, with a  
deduction to those advertising by the year.  
No paper discontinued (unless at the discre-  
tion of the Proprietors) until arrears are paid.

## Weekly Almanac

JUNE 1849.	SUN	SUN	MOON	HIGH
	RISES	SETS	SETS	WATER
SATURDAY,	4 28	7 32	10 7	11 2
SUNDAY,	4 28	7 32	10 46	11 32
MONDAY,	4 28	7 32	11 20	morn.
TUESDAY,	4 28	7 32	11 52	0 41
WEDNESDAY,	4 29	7 31	morn	1 30
THURSDAY,	4 29	7 31	0 21	2 11
FRIDAY,	4 29	7 31	0 51	2 53

Moon's 1st qr., 27th day, 5th hour, 57m morn.

## THE "EMPORIUM."

**William Newton's**  
SPACIOUS  
GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT,

Old stand, (formerly 150) No. 98 and 100  
Thames-street, new number, opposite Ham-  
mond's Block.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AN EXTENSIVE  
—STOCK OF—

Choice Teas, Foreign Fruit, Wines,  
Segars and Groceries,

Selected expressly for FAMILY USE, which  
are offered for sale in quantities to suit pur-  
chasers at the very LOWEST prices.  
Goods sent to any part of the town free of  
expense. [Feb. 17.]

**House To Let for Summer Resi-  
dence.**

THE subscriber will let his  
house, furnished, for the sea-  
son. Said house is situated  
on Touro street, and contains  
13 rooms, besides a good basement cellar,  
garden, &c. Possession will be given the  
first of July or sooner if desired. Apply to  
M. HALL or W. H. CRANSTON.  
Newport, March 10.—tf.

## Babbitt's Shaving Powder

IS beyond comparison, the most effectual and  
recherché preparation ever devised, for the pur-  
pose of removing the beard from the "human  
face divine." There is a something about this  
admirable article that commends it very favorably  
to all who have tested it.  
R. J. TAYLOR, Agent for Newport.  
April 21.

## BEDSTEADS.

A LARGE LOT of French Windlass Screw  
BEDSTEADS, a variety of patterns, just  
received from New York, on consignment to

## W. F. & A. BARKER,

—DEALERS IN—  
FURNITURE, FEATHERS, BEDS & MATTRESSES,  
WOOD & WILLOW WARE, BRIDGES, BRUSHES,  
BROOMS & MATTS, TRUNKS, VALISES,  
CARPET BAGS, &c. &c.

A fresh supply of Goods just received at  
Nos. 153 & 155 (new numbers) T. mes street.

BEDS, MATTRESSES & CUSHIONS manu-  
factured to order.  
Newport, April 21, 1849.—tf.

## FOR SALE,

ALL the Land late belonging to Nathan Stan-  
ton, situated near the Wind Mills, containing  
about 23 acres. Those wishing to purchase will  
call at No. 10 Market square.

## GILBERT STANTON, Assignee

JOB F. STANTON,  
Newport, April 7, 1849.—tf.

## BONNETS! Bonnets

A new and beautiful assort-  
ment of STRAW BONNETS,  
for sale cheap at No.

261 Thames street,

by A. SHERMAN.

Newport, May 12.

## Gentlemen's Hats and Caps, for

## SPRING, 1849,

THE subscriber would inform his  
friends and the public in general, that  
he has just received his Spring assort-  
ment of HATS and CAPS, from New  
York and Boston, which for beauty of style and  
finish, cannot be surpassed if equalled, in this  
town or State. Also, children's Caps of more  
than twenty different patterns, all of which will  
be sold on the most reasonable terms.

## JACOB WEAVER,

Late PARKER & WEAVER.  
Newport, April 7.—3m.

## NEW SPRING GOODS,

(CONSISTING OF Plain and figured Prints, de  
Laines, Ginghams, Linen Lustres, Mous-  
tains, Mantilla Silks, Fringes, Bonnet Rib-  
bons, &c. &c., at No. 85 Thames street.  
March 31.] JAMES H. HAMMETT.

## BIRD CAGES! BIRD CAGES!!

A Good assortment, very cheap, just received,  
and for sale at the Confectionary, Fancy  
Goods, Toy & Variety Store, corner of Thames  
& Frank streets, by STACY.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

## Laws of the United States, PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

[PUBLIC.—No. 41.]

AN ACT requiring all moneys receivable from  
customs and from all other sources to be paid  
immediately into the treasury without abate-  
ment or reduction, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-  
sentatives of the United States of America in Congress  
assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of  
June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, the gross  
amount of all duties received from customs, from the  
sales of public lands, and from all miscella-  
neous sources, for the use of the United States,  
shall be paid by the officer or agent receiving the  
same into the treasury of the United States at as  
early a day as practicable, without any statement  
or deduction on account of salary, fees, costs,  
charges, expenses, or claim of any description  
whatsoever: Provided, That nothing herein con-  
tained shall be construed to alter the existing  
laws regulating the collection of the revenues of the  
Post Office Department.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much  
money as may be necessary for the payment of  
debentures or drawbacks, bounties and allowances  
which are or may be authorized and payable af-  
ter the day aforesaid, and the same are hereby  
appropriated for that purpose out of any money  
in the treasury, to be expended under the direc-  
tion of the Secretary of that department, accord-  
ing to the laws authorizing said debentures or  
drawbacks, bounties and allowances: Provided,  
That the collectors of the customs shall be the  
disbursing agents to pay the aforesaid debentures,  
drawbacks, bounties, and allowances; and that  
all debenture certificates issued according to law  
shall be received in payment of duties at the cus-  
tom-house where the same has been issued, the  
laws regulating drawbacks having been complied with.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall  
be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to  
submit to Congress at the commencement of the  
next regular session, estimates of appropriations  
which may be required to provide for the expen-  
ses of collecting the revenue from customs, and  
also from the public lands, for the second half of  
the next fiscal year, and separate estimates for the  
said purpose for the year ending the thirtieth  
June, eighteen hundred and fifty, and similar es-  
timates from year to year thereafter.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That so much  
money as may be necessary to pay the expenses  
of collections referred to in the next preceding  
section, including the first half of the next fiscal  
year, and until specific appropriations for the ob-  
jects shall be made by Congress, be and the same  
are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the  
treasury, to be expended after the thirtieth June,  
eighteen hundred and forty-nine, under the direc-  
tion of the Secretary thereof, conformably to  
law and regulation: Provided, That the expen-  
ses of collecting the revenue from customs shall not  
thereafter exceed the sum of one million five hun-  
dred and sixty thousand dollars per annum, to-  
gether with such sums as under the law are paid  
into the treasury for drayage, cartage, labor, and  
storage, and in proportion for a less time.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That from and  
after the thirtieth day of June next all imports  
subject to duty and whereon the duties are not  
paid when assessed, shall be deposited in the pub-  
lic warehouse, from whence they may be taken  
out for immediate exportation under the pro-  
visions of that act, at any time within two years,  
and on payment of the duties may be withdrawn  
for consumption within the United States at any  
time within one year; but no goods subject to  
duty shall be hereafter entered for drawback, or  
exported for drawback, after they are withdrawn  
from the custody of the officers of the customs:  
Provided, however, That nothing herein contained  
is intended to modify the laws relating to export  
of goods to Canada or Chihuahua, if the goods  
when entered for export are immediately taken  
out of the United States, nor is it intended here-  
by to modify the laws in relation to pickled fish  
or refined sugar.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the  
Solicitor of the Treasury, under the direction of  
the Secretary of the Treasury, shall require from  
all collectors, and surveyors acting as collectors,  
new bonds with sufficient sureties, for such sum  
and in such form as shall be prescribed by said  
Secretary. The said new bonds to be taken before  
the day fixed for this act to take effect. It  
shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treas-  
ury, at the commencement of each session of Con-  
gress, to report to each house a statement or  
statements, presenting the amount of money ex-  
pended at each custom-house in the United States,  
during the fiscal year next preceding, and also  
the number of persons employed, and the occupa-  
tion and salary of each person at each of the  
said custom-houses during the period aforesaid.

ROBT. C. WINTHROP,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
G. M. DALLAS,  
Vice President of the United States, and  
President of the Senate.  
Approved March 3, 1849.

JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC.—No. 44.]

AN ACT to settle the title to certain tracts of  
land in the State of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-  
sentatives of the United States of America in Congress  
assembled, That each and every owner of a Spanish  
or French land claim, or any part thereof, in the  
State of Arkansas, which was submitted for ad-  
judication to the superior court of the late Ter-  
ritory of Arkansas, and by that court confirmed,  
being a bona fide subsequent purchaser for a val-  
uable consideration, is hereby authorized to enter,  
within one year from the passage of this act, the  
land covered by said claim, or less quantity there-  
of, to be embraced in any legal subdivision, at  
the minimum price, under such regulations as  
the Commissioner of the General Land Office  
shall prescribe: Provided, however, That the owner  
aforesaid shall be an occupant or cultivator of  
said land.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That after the  
lapse of two years from the approval of this act,  
the sale of the lands embraced by the decrees of  
the superior court of Arkansas, which were on  
bills of review reversed, and which the President  
was, by the act of eighteen hundred and thirty-  
two, required to reserve from sale, which may  
then remain the property of the United States,  
shall no longer be reserved from sale by the Pres-  
ident of the United States, and that the same  
may be brought into market under the existing  
laws.

Approved, March 3, 1849.

BROWN SHEETINGS, 24 and 24 yards wide  
also, 4-4 heavy Sheetings, for sale at re-  
duced prices, by JAMES HAMMOND.  
May 19.

RAVENCROFT'S Italian Cream of Rosemary  
and Castor Oil, for the embellishment and  
cleansing of the Human Hair.  
March 24] at R. J. TAYLOR.

## SELECTED POETRY.

### HOPELESS LOVE.

BY AMELIA W. WELBY.

The trembling waves beneath the moonbeams  
quiver,  
Reflecting back the blue, unclouded skies;  
The stars look down upon the still bright river,  
And smile to see themselves in paradise:  
Sweet songs are heard to gush from joyous bosoms,  
That lightly thrub beneath the greenwood tree,  
And glossy plumes float in amid the blossoms;  
And all around are happy—all but me!

And yet, I come beneath the light, that trembles,  
O'er these dim paths, with listless steps to roam,  
Forth my bursting heart no more dissembles,  
My sad lips quiver, and the tears drop come:  
I come once more to list the low-voiced turtle,  
To watch the dreamy waters as they flow,  
And lay me down beneath the fragrant myrtle,  
That drops its blossoms when the west wind blow.

Oh! there is one, on whose sweet face I ponder—  
One angel being mid the beauteous band,  
Who in the evening's hush comes out to wander  
Amid the dark-eyed daughters of the land!  
Her step is lightest where each light foot presses,  
Her song is sweetest mid their songs of glee;  
Smiles light her lips, and rose buds, mid her tress's  
Loop lightly up their dark redundancy.

Youth, wealth, and fame are mine—all, that en-  
trances

The youthful heart, on me their charms confer;  
Sweet lips smile on me too, and melting glances  
Flash up to mine—but not a glance from her!  
Oh! I would give youth, beauty, fame & splendor,  
My all of bliss—my every hope resign,  
To wake in that young heart one feeling tender—  
To clasp that little hand, and call it mine!

In this sweet solitude the sunny weather  
Hath called to life light shapes, and fairy elves;  
The rose-buds lay their crimson lips together,  
And the green leaves are whispering to them-  
selves:

The clear, faint starlight on the blue wave flashes  
And filled with odors sweet, the south wind blows;  
The purple clusters load the lilac bushes,  
And fragrant blossoms fringe the apple-boughs,

Yet I am sick with love and melancholy,  
My locks are heavy with the drooping dew;  
Low murmurs haunt me—murmurs soft and holy,  
And oh, my lips keep murmuring, murmuring too!  
I hate the beauty of these calm, sweet bowers,  
The birds' wild music, and the fountain's fall;  
Oh, I am sick in this lone land of flowers!  
My soul is weary—weary of them all!  
Yet had I that sweet face, on which I ponder,  
To bloom for me within its Eden-home,  
That lip to sweetly murmur when I wander,  
That cheek to softly dimple when I come,  
How sweet would glide my days in these lone  
bowers.

Far from the world and all its heartless throngs!  
Far from the world and all its heartless throngs!  
I'd make her home mid me with my songs!

Alas! such blissful hopes once filled my bosom,  
And dreams of fame could then my heart enthral!  
And joy and bliss around me seemed to blossom;  
But all these blissful hopes are blighted—all!  
No smiling angel decks these Eden bowers,  
No springing footstep echoes mine in glee!  
Oh, I am weary in this land of flowers!  
I sigh—I sigh amid them all—ah me!

## A Rare Chance to buy out a Va- riety Store.

WANTED a purchaser for the stock in Trade  
in store No. 144, corner of Thames and  
Frank streets, consisting of as great a variety as  
can be found in any establishment of the kind,  
consisting of Confectionary, Fruit, Preserves, Jel-  
leys, Brandy Fruits, &c. &c., together with one of  
the best selected stocks of French, German, Eng-  
lish and American Fancy Goods, Toys, &c. &c.

The above named Stock, together with the fix-  
tures, such as glass counter, cases, glass jars,  
stands, soda works, marble counter, and a variety  
of store fixtures, &c., for carrying on the business;  
also, all the Copper Kettles and Tools for manu-  
facturing Confectionary; also, Ice Cream, Tube,  
Moulds, Pyramids, &c. &c., for manufacturing  
Ice Creams &c., and about 125 tons of Ice, and a  
host of other articles too numerous to mention.  
For a more minute description, call and see.

To a cash customer, the above Stock, fixtures  
&c., will be sold at a bargain, as the subscriber in-  
tends changing his business, should he find a  
purchaser. For further information, apply on the  
premises.

The House and Store would be let to any one  
purchasing the above stock and fixtures.  
June 9.] STACY.

## TO LET

THE valuable estate No. 148 Thames  
street. The store has been recently  
repaired and modernized, and as a  
business location is not surpassed by  
any in Newport. The tenement is roomy and  
convenient—there is a good cellar and well of  
water, and a large garden, containing some val-  
uable fruit trees. For terms apply to  
WILLIAM HUNTER  
Newport, Aug. 5.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber has moved his Soap and Can-  
dle establishment from the Stone Building  
on Broad street, to the building on SHERMAN  
street, formerly the old meeting house, (fitted and  
used for a short time as a Soap House, by San-  
ford Bell,)—where he has on hand

Hard and Soft Soap, Mould and Dye  
Candles, &c.,

of equal quality to any made in this State or  
elsewhere.

Store keepers furnished at the lowest prices  
and sent to them free of expense.

NEWPORT, DEC. 23, 1848.—tf.

## Crutshank Outdone.

STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broad-  
way, New York have just published that  
gamest of Books and most effectual dispeller  
of Blue Devils,

Jeremiah Saddlebag's Adventures in the  
Gold Diggings. Price 25 cts.

This book consists of a series of illustrations,  
nearly 100 in number, which for drollery, ripe  
humor and point have never been equalled in this  
country. With Democritus, why can't we laugh  
these gloomy times? For sale at TILLEY'S,  
No. 122 Thames street.

WHITE CRAPE SHAWLS, plain and em-  
broidered, for sale very cheap, by  
June 16.] WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### The Kentucky Forger in Texas.

It is related of an unfortunate man, Mar-  
tin Brown—who was once a prominent  
member of the Kentucky Legislature, but  
was confined in the penitentiary for forgery  
—that when he first settled in Texas the  
inhabitants were determined to drive him  
out of Austin's settlement of San Felipe,  
because he had been a convict. Austin  
himself had forbidden such persons to  
settle on his ground, and the colonial law  
passed by him was most strict, prohibiting  
an asylum to refugees and all persons ren-  
dered infamous by felonies, of whatever  
description they might be—a law which  
the father of Texas always enforced with  
the utmost rigor. Hence, as soon as the  
settlers informed the general of this new  
case, he immediately sent an order warn-  
ing Brown to decamp within three days, on  
pain of summary punishment. The mes-  
senger was Wm. S——, Austin's private  
secretary, a young man of cultivated in-  
tellect, a noble heart, and generous to a  
fault. He arrived at the Green Heart Grove,  
the residence of Brown and his family, one  
summer's noon, and found the family circle  
formed around their frugal table. It was  
their dinner hour. S—— forthwith de-  
livered Austin's written order, which Brown  
glanced over, and then said mournfully:

"Tell Gen. Austin that I shall never  
move from this spot till I move into my  
grave. It is true, I committed a great crime  
in my native State; but I also suffered the  
severe penalty of the offended law; and  
then, with my dear wife and children, who  
still love me, I stole away from the eyes of  
society, which I no longer wish to serve or  
injure, to live in quiet and die in peace.—  
I am ready and willing to die; but, on my  
family's account, I cannot and will not  
leave this spot.

His wife and daughters implored him to  
change his resolution. They avowed their  
willingness again to undergo the toils and  
privations of emigration, and, if necessary,  
to prepare a new home in the wilderness.  
But prayers, and tears, and entreaties were  
all in vain. To every argument Martin  
Brown gave the same answer, in a calm,  
sad voice.

"I chose my place of burial the first day  
I set eyes on my little grove, and I shall not  
change my mind now."

S—— returned, deeply touched by  
the scene he had witnessed, related to Gen.  
Austin the singular state of facts, and in-  
terceded urgently for a relaxation of the  
law, which rested in the discretion of the  
colonial chief.

"You have suffered yourself to be smit-  
ten by the charms of the beautiful Emma,"  
said Gen. Austin, with a smile.

S—— tried to look indignant, which  
effort merely resulted in a burning blush.

"I will go and see Martin myself," ad-  
ded the Gen. "but he will have to make  
out a strong case to alter my determina-  
tion."

When Austin arrived in the evening at  
his destination, the family of the grove were  
almost distracted with grief. Brown's  
countenance alone wore its old mask of  
marble tranquility. His story told to Gen.  
Austin was simple as it was brief.

"It is true," he said, "I was in the peni-  
tentiary before I was in the State  
Prison, and while a member of the Senate,  
opposed with all my might the manufac-  
ture of so many banks. Those banks soon  
afterwards beggared thousands, and among  
the rest, me and my children. I was then  
tempted in order to save my family, to per-  
petrate a forgery, or to do that on a small  
scale which the State and its banks had so  
long been doing on a large one. I paid  
the forfeit of my crime. While the grand  
swindlers rolled in splendid affluence, I  
pined alone in the felon's dungeon. Having  
served out my time, I resolved never again  
to commit a wrong. I have kept my vow,  
and have now but one sole desire, to be let  
alone or die."

Gen. Austin did let the old man alone,  
concealed the order for his banishment,  
and was ever after his steadfast friend.

S——, the private secretary, made  
other visits to the Green Heart Grove, and  
the beautiful Emma is now the wife of an  
eminent lawyer, and a "bright particular  
star" of fashion's sphere at Galveston.

Martin died at last in peace, and was  
buried in his beloved grove, at his special  
request, in most fantastic manner, standing  
erect, in full hunter's costume, with his  
right hand raised towards heaven, and his  
loaded rifle on his left shoulder. His bio-  
graphy proves a great truth, one which all  
the tones of human history proclaim, as  
with the warning cry of a million trumpets,  
"That the crimes of governments never  
fail to produce their counterparts in the  
vices of their individual subjects."

PRETENSION.—A man passes for what  
he is worth. Very idle is all curiosity  
concerning other people's estimate of us,  
and idle is all fear of remaining unknown.  
If a man know that he can do anything—  
that he can do it better than any one else—  
he has a pledge of the acknowledgment of  
that fact by all persons. The world is full  
of judgment-days, and into every assembly  
that man enters, in every action he at-  
tempts, he is gauged and stamped. "What  
hath he done?" is the divine question  
which searches men, and transpires every  
false reputation.

## The Noble Cooks.

"We never know what we can do till we  
try," and "Necessity is the mother of in-  
vention," are two time honored adages,  
which contrary to the usual fate of ancient  
saws, are fully as often practiced as preach-  
ed. Certainly if there be truth in the lat-  
ter one, poor Necessity is the parent of a  
queer and incongruous progeny; and if "the  
age of miracles" be past, "the age of in-  
ventions" is surely present. Our business  
just now however, is not with such lofty  
excursions up the hill of science, as are  
every day undertaken by the master spirits  
of the age, but rather with a lowly, though  
adventurous descent into the culinary re-  
gions, accomplished by knights, and lords,  
and ladies fair.

It happened some years ago that a lady of  
the highest rank in Paris, named Madame  
B—— had assembled in her chateau six-  
ty distinguished personages. The enter-  
tainment was given in honor of the Prussian  
ambassador; and the Luxembourg, the Pa-  
lais Bourbon, and the diplomatic body, all  
had their representatives among the guests.  
Every one had arrived; and "the trying  
half-hour" before dinner passed in brilliant  
chat. A consular general recounted some  
scenes in the private life of Ibrahim Pacha,  
—while a deputy from Languedoc drew  
laughter—loud as ever came from lips po-  
lite—from the group who surrounded him,  
as he read aloud a letter just received from  
one of his electors. The worthy informed  
him he had two camels, which he knew  
not what to do with, and modestly request-  
ed the deputy to sell them at a high price  
to government for the Garden of Plants.—  
"It won't cost the country much," he ad-  
ded, "and will secure my vote!"

Madame B—— was passing from one  
to another of her guests with the most be-  
witching grace when suddenly she per-  
ceived her head butler making telegraphic  
signals towards her from behind the door.

"What's the matter?" said she approach-  
ing him.

"Ah, madame, a great mishap!" cried  
he, clasping his hands.

"What is it?"

"The cook is tipsy—indeed so very  
drunk that he has not even caused fires to  
be lighted. If he could even set about  
preparing dinner now, it would take four  
hours to make ready."

By this time the guests' appetite had be-  
come sharp, and diplomatic stomachs were  
in question. Madame B—— remained  
calm and serene. It was a smiling face.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said she ad-  
dressing the company, "I invited you to  
dinner but there is no dinner to be had;  
I have this moment learned that my cook is  
intoxicated; and if we want to have the  
table covered, we must turn cooks our-  
selves."

The proposal was received with enthusi-  
astic applause. The Prussian ambassador  
immediately turned up his sleeves; all the  
others followed his example, and amid mer-  
ry peals of laughter they decended en masse  
to the kitchen.

The cook was seated in an arm chair,  
looking as red as a turkey cock, and as im-  
movable as a sphinx. Around him were  
plenty of saucapans and stewpans, but not  
a vestige of anything eatable. "Conquer  
or die!" was their motto; and they con-  
quered.

A peer of the realm was placed in charge  
of the spit; two ministerial deputies watch-  
ed the frying pans; three secretaries of the  
embassy were prompted to mix the sauces;  
and two presidents of the courts royal were  
set to skim the pot. Seven or eight admi-  
rals and generals waged valiant warfare on  
the poultry yard, and came off victorious  
with twenty dozen eggs, and chickens and  
ducks innumerable.

All the ladies declared that they were  
perfectly versed in making omelets; accord-  
ingly there was no end to these duties.—  
The most remarkable were, an omelet with  
rum by a duchess, an omelet with truffles  
by a marchioness, an omelet with aspara-  
gus by a viscountess, and a sweet omelet  
by a baroness.

Madame B—— maintained order in  
all departments of the service; she reserv'd  
to herself the seasoning of the ragouts.

And how they did laugh!

"Where's the vinegar?" cried a consul.

"A little parsley for my capon!" shout-  
ed a charge d'affaires.

"Salt and pepper, if you please!" de-  
manded a secretary of state.

"Flour for me!" vociferated the attor-  
ney-general.

After the omelets, there still remained  
so many eggs, that the ladies set to work  
and prepared fried eggs, boiled eggs, sliced  
eggs, and eggs beaten up in froth.

While these active preparations were  
progressing, the cook tried now and then  
to rise, but sank down again with a heavy  
sigh. Then he would follow with his  
drooping eyes the gentlemen in black coats  
and the ladies in satin robes, all protected  
with napkins, feeling totally unable to  
comprehend this invasion of his empire.

At ten o'clock Madame B—— an-  
nounced, in the midst of general enthusi-  
asm, that dinner was ready; and shortly  
after they all sat down to table.

Every one had earned a dinner and an  
appetite, and the dishes were pronounced  
by acclamation excellent. Seldom was a  
banquet so thoroughly enjoyed; and at a  
late hour the illustrious guests separated  
in good humor with each other, with their  
hosts, and with themselves.

## Popping the Question.



## FOREIGN NEWS.

The Royal Mail steamship AMERICA, with 69 passengers, arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning, bringing this date of the 7th, London of the 8th, and Liverpool of the 9th, being 7 days later.

ENGLAND.—In Parliament, Mr. Gladstone gave notice that on the 14th inst., he would bring forward a motion respecting the late events in Canada, Lord John Russell having given a pledge that in the meantime nothing should be done to prejudice the present position of the rebellion losses.

The conduct of the American government in reference to the expedition to be sent in search of Sir John Franklin, has been alluded to in Parliament in very flattering terms.

The cholera has reappeared in London, the corner at Middlesex Hospital having held three inquests in one day upon persons who died with it.

IN IRELAND, although there is no just grounds for positive alarm, yet there are unmistakable evidences of the existence of the fatal disease in the growing potato crop, and especially in the vicinity of Dublin.

Lord Claremont has officially announced that the sentence of death passed on the state prisoners in Ireland had been commuted to transportation for life.

The whole of the western provinces in Ireland are represented as in the most deplorable condition; society is utterly disorganized.

THE CONTINENT.—Affairs on the Continent had undergone no important change during the week preceding the departure of the America, though the events had been neither few nor trifling.

In France a new Cabinet has been formed by the coalition of Odillon Barrot and Dufaure. The new ministry is the same as the old, Dufaure takes the department of Foreign Affairs, and M. Lamoignon of Commerce. Both Bodeau and Roussat refused to accept the department of Foreign Affairs, in consequence of the complicated difficulties of the India question.

Madrid surprise was excited by the omission of Marshal Bugeaud from the list. The Paris papers generally express disapproval of the compromise, and predict its failure. The Red Republicans are especially violent in denouncing the new ministry.

The message of the President of the French Republic, to the Legislative Assembly, was published in the Paris papers of Tuesday. It is composed upon the American and not upon the European model, and fills four columns of the European Times.

Lesseps' idea of conquering the Romans into affection for France, has not yet been realized, and he has returned to Paris for further instructions. Some accounts say that he was recalled, and that the same messenger carried positive instructions to Gen. Oudinot to reduce the Eternal city to subjection, at all hazards, and that, having moved his army close to the city, he commenced the attack with an army of 25,000 men, on the 30th of May.

The Paris Journals of Thursday furnish intelligence from Rome to the 2d inst., up to which date hostilities had not commenced though Gen. Oudinot denounced the armistice on the 1st.

THE ROMANS have announced firm resolution to defend, to the death, the expected assault of the French, and it is stated that they have an efficient force of 80,000.

The Pope still persists in demanding the unequal renewal of his powers as a temporal ruler, and thus the triumvirate, backed by the people, declare they will never concede. There is at the bottom of every heart, says Mazzini, a determination, the most profound, to accomplish the destruction of the temporal power of the Pope, all bear the same hatred of the government of Priests, under whatever form it may be presented. We shall fight to the last against all projects of a restoration.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR has transferred its sessions to St. Germain. Its influence will be exercised to form a Republic after the French model, to be composed of Baden, Wurtemberg, Rhenish, Bavaria, &c.

GERMANY.—The Plenipotentiaries of Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony have promulgated a new Constitution for Germany, in which the principle of universal suffrage is recognized. In the present, as in the previous attempt to form a union of the German states, the King of Prussia is made the prominent head. Austria is excluded from the present arrangement, but the assent of the other States is invited. Very little confidence is felt in the present attempt to combine the several States under one supreme head. It is hoped it will prove more fortunate than the last.

IN HUNGARY, the war presents no new features, and since the fall of Buda into the hands of the Hungarians, no event has occurred calculated to have a permanent influence on the result of the struggle, though the Hungarians have achieved farther, and in some respects, important victories. There is evidence that the contestants are concentrating their forces, and accounts of a tremendous battle are every day looked for.

The latest intelligence from Venice left the Austrians, under Marshal Radetski, on the eve of bombarding that city, which was closely invested on all sides.

The report so constantly repeated, that the war between the Danes and Prussians is speedily to end, has been renewed, but we can see no reliable evidence of the fact. Hostilities still continue in the neighborhood of Aarhus, and the Danish blockade is rigidly enforced.

The Overland Mail from India had arrived in London, with Calcutta dates to the 19th of April, and Bombay May 1st. The mail brings no later intelligence from China, which is anxiously looked for. All is quiet in the Punjab, and steps have been taken to organize British local authority there. Sir Charles Napier's arrival at Calcutta is announced.

## BY THE MAIL.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE CRESCENT CITY.—Accounts in the New Orleans Bulletin of the 14th state that there were no limits to the gold region. The recent discoveries prove that it exists south of Santa Barbara and down to Lower California.

There were at San Francisco over fifty vessels of all nations, from a large number of which the crews had deserted, and would not return for \$100 per month. The U. S. ship Warren arrived on the 30th of April, and 400 of the crew deserted the next day. The Crescent City brings three mails from California. Col. Hughes, has been successful beyond all expectation in the survey of a road for a route to Panama.

The greatest grade was only twenty feet per mile, and on the Pacific side the work will commence immediately. The Isthmus was clear of passengers and the health of Panama good. Col. Hughes says that besides the gold in the Crescent, two millions had crossed the Isthmus during the month of May, a portion of which only was from California, the residue being from the South. Sinclair, who died of the cholera on board the Crescent City, had \$100,000 worth of gold dust; his wife and family were with him. He retained his senses to the last, and made his will.

About 39,000 Mexicans were en route for California, in well-organized parties. Trouble was anticipated in case Gen. Smith attempted to prevent their digging for gold. So far, his proclamation had been utterly disregarded.

The steamer Falcon is to be added to the line of Pacific steamers, so that a steamer will leave Panama and San Francisco every fifteen days.

The California, through untiring exertions of Capt. Forbes, succeeded in leaving San Francisco on the 1st of May; from the 20th March up to the day of sailing Capt. Forbes was constantly engaged in endeavoring to procure a crew, his former one having deserted immediately on the arrival of the vessel. In order to obtain men, he had to pay whatever wages were demanded.

SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF.—It was recently stated that Richard Boylston, Esq., one of the oldest and most respected editors and printers in the country, had received a legacy of \$40,000. In reference to this statement, and to the well merited tribute of the press, to his industry for many years, he thus speaks in the last number of his paper, the Farmer's Cabinet:

"Some of our contemporaries, in noticing an instance of 'a printer in luck,' from our having recently had an inheritance befall upon us, from the death of an aged relative—rather overrate it—but in so doing, in their kind exuberance, devise to us a worth, which, if merited and possessed, would be of more intrinsic value than 'forty thousand' legacies. May they all devise to themselves an inheritance of enduring substance that can never fade away."

A DECISION AT LAST.—We have heretofore given the decisions of the several state Courts upon a question which arose at Syracuse, in a suit against the post master, for detaining a newspaper under a charge of letter postage. The facts are that a newspaper, bearing the initials of a friend, reached the office, directed to a young lady residing in the family of the plaintiff (Chas. T. Hicks), on which the post master deemed it his duty to charge letter postage. The plaintiff demanded the paper, and tendered therefor the newspaper postage, one cent, which was refused. On this the suit was commenced against the post master, Mr. Teall, for unlawfully retaining the paper.

The first hearing was had before Justice Woodworth, who sustained the post master; thence carried to another Court; thence to another, and finally it went to the Supreme Court at Washington, which after examining the case decided that the state Courts had no jurisdiction in the case; and that Teall acted legally in charging letter postage on the paper, sustaining the grounds taken by Teall's counsel in the different Courts.

The costs in this suit will probably amount to at least \$400—the amount involved in the original dispute between the post master and Mr. Hicks was nine cents. The case furnishes a beautiful illustration of the uncertainties of the law.

CONVICTED.—The trial of Milton W. Streeter, at Worcester, for the murder of his wife, resulted in a verdict of guilty. The evidence of the commission of the act was direct and positive, and no attempt was made to the contrary. The counsel for the prisoner said in his opening plea that the killing of Elvira Streeter, by her husband, was not denied, but testimony would be adduced to show that in killing her the crime of murder was not committed, but a less offence—that of manslaughter. It would be shown that, when a child, he met with a bad accident by falling in the fire, which considerably impaired his intellect; and other circumstances would be proved which, although they might not show insanity, would indicate that the mind was disordered. The evidence, however, failed to convince the jury that the prisoner was insane. The Judge fully reviewed the facts as proved, to sustain the presumption of insanity, and ruled that, although the burn of the prisoner might appear at the time as if it would destroy the intellect, yet, if it is not shown that the effect of it has been to destroy his perception of right and wrong, it affords no extenuation of the offence. If it appears that the party was of sane mind shortly before the act, and is found in the same state soon after, it is illogical to reason that he became suddenly insane, and then as suddenly recovered his sanity.—Boston Journal.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND had in its vaults June 2d, in gold and silver, \$13,553,565.

BURNING HOSPITALS.—One of the most cowardly and disgraceful acts of incendiarism ever perpetrated was committed in this city on Wednesday evening, in the burning of the stone house on West Spring street, which was in the course of preparation for a hospital to receive patients sick with ship fever. It is known that much difficulty was experienced by the city authorities in finding locations for the establishment of hospitals, on account of the strong opposition made by those who resided or owned property in the neighborhood of the grounds proposed to be occupied for hospital purposes.

They at length selected three buildings to be used temporarily for such purposes; one of which is located south of the city, in the neighborhood of the County house, another on Munfort street, adjacent to the Hay Market, and the third on West Spring street. This last has for a few days past been undergoing repairs, and would have been in a day or two more, ready for the reception of a family to take care of the sick that might be brought there for medical treatment. About eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, some scoundrel set fire to it, and all the wood work was entirely destroyed. The walls are still standing and uninjured, and the building will be repaired immediately.

This outrage calls for more than ordinary notice at the hands of all good citizens, and particularly of all who are not so barbarous as to wish to deprive the sick and destitute strangers of the shelter and benefits of a hospital.

Threats have been repeatedly made that if hospitals were erected in certain places they would be burnt down. The authorities did all in their power to avoid giving just cause for complaint, but finding they were met with the same objection wherever they went and being obliged to locate the hospitals some where, they selected the above mentioned, one of which has been fired by an incendiary before it was ready for occupation.

The opposition to the establishment of hospitals in particular localities is exceedingly unwise and imprudent. It is much better for the city that all cases of a contagious disease should be conveyed to a hospital than that they should remain scattered all over the town. The public good, as well as the good of persons taken sick, requires hospitals where the best medical attendance can at all times be had.

We never supposed that we should be called upon to chronicle an outrage, like that perpetrated on Wednesday evening, and we do it now with reluctance and sorrow. Can it be possible that a spirit of humanity must yield to a spirit of incendiarism in this matter? We trust not.

Rochester Advertiser, 15th.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—FOUR MEN KILLED. Yesterday afternoon four men were killed, and one or two badly injured, by the sudden caving in of a large bank of earth on Callowhill street, at the foot of Fairmount street. A number of men had been employed to dig away a large gasometer, or reservoir. The men had dug down about 20 feet, when the north side, towards the street, caved in buried five of their number. A number of persons in the vicinity hastened to the assistance of the unfortunate men; and in a short time got them all out. Four of them were dead, and the fifth one named Joseph Maxwell, aged 22 years, was badly crushed in different parts of the body. The deceased were named James Colligan, James Wiley, both of whom were married, and Thomas Linton and James Coswell, who were single.—Philad. Sun, Tuesday.

The expedition to the Great Salt Lake organized by Colonel J. J. Albert, of the topographical bureau, and the command given to Captain Howard Stansbury, assisted by Lieutenant J. W. Gunnison, of the topographical engineers, set out from Jefferson barracks on the 1st instant. The expedition is well supplied with the necessary implements, and accompanied by several gentlemen eminent for their attainments as geologists, naturalists, and astronomers. A thorough exploration is to take place for the information of government. After exploring the Great Salt Lake and the entire surrounding region, the party will probably proceed to examine a new route thence to the head-waters of the Gila river to unite with the present southern route to California about Santa Fe. The exploring expedition will probably be absent some eighteen months or two years.

HOW MUCH BRANDY?—A correspondent of the Tribune comments upon the instructions issued by the Medical Council of New York and the recommendation of "a little brandy and water." He asks, "how much a little brandy and water is?" To which the Tribune replies, that having a sort of outsider's faith in homeopathy, he should advise three drops of brandy in a bucket of water, and that a spoonful of the mixture be put into another bucket of water, from which he thinks the patient might safely drink.

The New Orleans Picayune relates an anecdote of a man in that city who being seized with the premonitory symptoms, was advised to take an ounce of brandy a day, but having no scales in which to weigh it, he luckily recollected that eight drams make an ounce, accordingly took eight stiff horns, and told the doctor that he felt "much better."

THE REVENUE SERVICE.—Previous to the last order from the Treasury Department, there were engaged in the Revenue Marine service 24 Captains, 64 (first, second and third,) Lieutenants, and 8 Ensigns, at salaries averaging from \$1,200 to \$760 each, making the aggregate of salaries \$89,170. By the recent order, by which, as has been seen, 33 officers have been discharged, this total amount of salaries has been reduced about \$92,000, so that the amount of expenditures of the Revenue Marine establishment for the next fiscal year will probably not exceed \$100,000.

THE WESTBROOK PHENOMENON.—A gentleman of this town, who has visited the scene of the late sinking of land at Westbrook, gives us the following particulars in relation to it. The sinking took place between 4 and 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon the 14th inst. Our informant visited it on the 9th, when it was estimated there were some four thousand persons on the spot, from the region round about. The short account we have published stated that some eight acres had sunk down and given place to a lake of water, and that the channel of the Stroudwater river had been changed in consequence. The actual quantity of land lost is estimated by good judges, to be some forty acres, and the river mentioned, is simply little front brook across which our friend jumped without difficulty, in several places. There is missing some twenty acres of woodland, and about the same quantity of pasture land. Over this whole extent, the natural soil has entirely disappeared, and in its place is a firm plastic blue clay. The woodland was covered with a heavy growth of timber, the whole of which has sunk below its original level some thirty feet, leaving perpendicular walls on three sides, and gradually sloping on the other side. The trees on a portion of the land have disappeared entirely and on another portion they are thrown about in great disorder—some sunk half or two-thirds their length in the earth, some partly tipped over, some prostrate, and others reversed—the tops being under the surface, and the roots standing up in the air. One large and valuable elm tree, which had been sold by contract for timber, has entirely disappeared, not a vestige of it remaining. The clay is dry and firm on some parts, but in others, is so moist that it yields readily to the foot, and a man standing upon it will by the weight of his body gradually sink into it. A ten foot pole has been run down its whole length into this clay, and appears to be of the same consistence the whole depth. When jumped upon it has a tremulous or shaking motion, as if it rested on water or a semi fluid mass below.

The present surface is nearly a level plane. The brook or "Stroudwater River," before mentioned, formerly passed over the earth which has thus sunk, but now passes by on the side which slopes into the cavity. This shows that the borders of the cavity were somewhat elevated by the sinking of the mass, and thus a new direction was given to the stream. It was altogether a remarkable circumstance, and we trust that it will be investigated by scientific men.

Worcester Spy.

INDIANS.—The accounts that reach us state that the Indians have swept, tempest like, towards their own homes. They bear with them many captives, and thousands of horses and mules, laden with plunder. They have left a broad track of desolation; what were once populous villages are now deserted, or are the seats of mourning.

This army, when last heard from, was moving along without opposition, gathering prisoners and taking off property. By the arrival of steamboats from towns above, we learn that families were seen along the whole line of the river, hurrying across to the Mexican side for protection. The river being once crossed they are safe. Their ranchos may be burned, their crops destroyed, their property pillaged, their valuable stock driven off, but their wives, themselves and their children, are safe from these terrible savages. The accounts that have reached us of their treatment of women and children are heart-sickening.

We repeat that the officers of the army afford all the protection in their power to the people. But what can be done, when there are scarce men enough to man the garrisons from which they are to be sent. Brownsville (Texas) Flag.

A WARNING.—The daughter of one of our most eminent merchants, and a beautiful and accomplished woman, recently married, returning one day last week from Brooklyn, she engaged a hack at one of our city ferries. After entering she was oppressed with the odor of vinegar pervading the vehicle. On reaching her own residence she was attacked with the small pox and in a short time was a corpse. Does not a personal and particular examination of these conveyances fall within the province of some one of our city officers? And is there no special penalty attachable to a driver who entraps passengers in this way, to the waste of life.—N. Y. Express.

AN INCIDENT OF LIFE.—Happening in at the office of the Overseers of the Poor on Saturday, we found one of the officers in conversation with a well dressed foreigner, who just then burst into a flood of tears. Turning to us the Director said: "this man is just out of the House of Correction where he was sent for abusing his wife while intoxicated. Being left destitute in consequence of his committal, she and her child were admitted to the House of Industry, where, during his confinement they both died. It was upon his application for their discharge that I informed him of their decease, which was the first knowledge he had of it." The remorse of the man must be imagined: it cannot be described. Boston Transcript.

EFFECTS OF THE CHOLERA.—It cleans the streets, makes men temperate, reduces the price of strawberries, raises the price of beef, allows salad to go to seed, raises the price of lime and sulphur, thins the theatres, crowds the churches, shuts off the soda fountains, injures the hotels, benefits the doctors, gives oysters and lobsters a holiday; and furnishes editors with a topic to write about.—N. Y. Mirror.

GEN. SMITH'S wife and family have come home because of the utter impossibility of living in California with any comfort. No assistance can be had to perform any kind of work, and there is nothing like society or comfort according to our civilized notions. When the ladies rode out it was in army wagons drawn by ten or twelve mules;—and everything was on a similar scale.

POSTMASTER IN NEW BEDFORD.—A telegraphic despatch from Washington yesterday announces the appointment of Simon Bailey, Esq., as Postmaster in this city, vice Edward W. Greene, Esq., removed. Mr. Greene was appointed by Mr. Polk, and it is a singular coincidence that the same mail which brought the announcement of his appointment (superceding the appointment of Mr. Bailey) also brought the announcement of the death of Ex-President Jackson; while the mail which yesterday brought the announcement of the restoration of Mr. Bailey as Postmaster in place of Mr. Greene, brought the first tidings of the death of Ex-President Polk. New Bedford Mercury.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Saturday afternoon last, as a hack of Mr. David Rogers, drawn by two horses and driven by his man, was passing up Pawtucket street at a moderate pace, it got upon the railroad track, just before the coming out of the four o'clock Stony Brook train for Worcester. Mrs. A. H. Robinson with two children, Mr. Stephen Brown of Boston, and a child of the Rev. H. A. Miles, were in the vehicle at the moment. The gate tender gave the alarm, and the hack driver attempted to back off from the track. He had almost succeeded—having got the carriage off and one of the horses nearly so, when the locomotive struck the high horse and cleft him to pieces almost instantly. It cut him completely away from the vehicle—not injuring the other horse in the least. The escape of the ladies and children from death was almost miraculous. Lowell Courier.

To illustrate the condition of things at San Francisco, Mr. Loring who arrived in the steamer California, related an anecdote which he knew to be true. The Captain of the St. Mary's went ashore with his baggage, and seeing a shabby, abject looking creature, standing on the landing, he asked him if he would carry his trunk to the Hotel. "Certainly," said the fellow, "What will you give me?" "Well," said the Capt. "I'll give you a dollar." "Well now, look," said the man, "I'll give you five dollars, if you'll carry your trunk yourself." The Captain saw through the case, and closed the bargain. He shouldered his trunk—carried it to the Hotel, and was paid five dollars for doing it, by the man whom he had tried to hire.

A FIGHT IN JAIL.—On Tuesday afternoon a difficulty occurred in the county jail, between two prisoners, Henry Kearney and Wm. Vanbinder, the former confined for an assault with intent to kill an officer, and other charges, and the latter for passing counterfeit money. Kearney, having determined to break jail, mentioned his object to Vanbinder, but was refused. He went to his room, procured a pistol and presented it at Vanbinder, who seizing it in his hand attempted to take it from him. While he had hold of it Kearney drew the trigger, and he received several slugs in his hand. Kearney again went to his room, procured a double barrel pistol and told V. that he "would finish him this time." He presented the pistol and fired—V. threw up his arms and received the contents, seven slugs, in it. A search was made for the pistols, and on Wednesday morning they were found concealed beneath the washboard. A knife and file were also found. Hagerstown Torchlight.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.—In our varied callings, we sometimes meet with persons, and are witnesses of occurrences, that afford us much amusement. The following dialogue, which was one of the sources of amusement, may do to print.—We called recently at a dwelling house which is in our charge, and which is occupied by families fresh from Erin, when the following conversation ensued:

Landlord—Who occupies this tenement? Tenant—Shure and troth, it's meself that does that same thing, sir.

Landlord—What's your name, sir? Tenant—Shure, Patrick C—— was I christened, sir?

Landlord—Are you the head of the family? Tenant—That same is my business, sir? Landlord—Well, how is it about paying the rent?

Tenant—The rint, is it? Then, by the hooley Virgin Mary, long life to ye, sir, it's my brother you're wantin'. Pastucket Gazette.

OUTRAGE IN MARION COUNTY, (FLA.)—The Jacksonville News of the 2th inst. says:—Our readers will learn with regret the intelligence of the brutal attack upon Mr. Madison, of Marion county. We understand the cause to have been this. Mr. Madison and Dr. B. M. Byrne were riding together past the plantation of Burleson, and saw some inhuman treatment of the field hands by himself and his overseer, Meadows. The brutes had actually caused a woman to be torn in pieces by their dogs. Burleson and Meadows were afterward indicted for this cruelty by the grand jury of their county, and seemed to have resolved on revenge. They accordingly laylaid Mr. Madison near Orange Springs as he was riding home, attended by a single servant, felled him to the ground with a club, stabbed him in several places, and left him for dead. The servant escaped and procured assistance. Mr. Madison afterward revived sufficiently to make a deposition before a magistrate, but relapsed into insensibility, and is not expected to live. His skull was fractured in three places, from one of which the brain protruded.

By yesterday's mail we learn that Burleson has been seen in a hammock, in that neighborhood, which has since been carefully guarded.

RACHEL SHARPE, a colored girl about 12 years old, and an inmate of the Gloucester poor house, has been committed to Ipswich jail to await her trial on a charge of having murdered her two illegitimate children by poison.

THE REVENUE SERVICE.—The Norfolk Argus gives the following as the list of officers who are dismissed by the reduction of the number employed in the Revenue service:

Captains—Wm. W. Polk, Andrew Mathew, Wm. B. Whitehead, J. J. Nimmo, Knapp, Caleb Courier, Wm. A. Howard, Levi C. Hardy, Winslow Foster.

First Lieutenants—Charles Grover, Caleb Prouty, Thomas Stoddard, Osmund Peters, Joseph Amazeen, H. N. Tracy, Nicholas Austin, J. G. Brushwood.

Second Lieutenants—George Berryman, John M. Jones, John T. Stoneall, John Hendren, Richard S. Jones, Benjamin Kellum, E. T. Hyatt, W. H. Albertson.

Third Lieutenants—Henry Wilkinson, Eugene W. Watson, Wm. C. Dunnavan, J. B. Yates, F. G. Mayson, J. Ross Brown, Alexander Murry, J. A. Underwood.

DIVORCE CASE.—A few days since, Judge Canon, of the Second District Court, rendered his decision in the case of Jane L. Green vs. Wm. Brand, her husband.

The parties are well known in this city. The marriage took place in New Orleans on the 15th of March, 1838, and created great noise at the time. A grand charivari was inflicted upon the newly wedded pair, in which many of our most distinguished citizens participated. The lady had been the governess in the family of her husband, who was a widower with seven children, and who was many years older than his bride. The parties afterward travelled in Europe, and the husband's conduct caused much scandal in American circles. The plaintiff claimed a divorce in the present suit, on the ground of cruelties, and cruel and brutal treatment towards her, on the part of her husband.

The testimony made out a strong case in her favor. It was proved that he was subject to violent fits of passion, that he had slandered and calumniated his wife publicly and privately; that on several occasions, at Biloxi, in Mississippi, at Paris, at Florence, Italy, he had behaved in an outrageous manner even striking his wife, and once spitting her face in the presence of many persons besides addressing her letters couched in the most obscene language, and containing scandalous charges. It was proved, also, that he had repeatedly threatened to cut her nose and ears, and swore he would poison her, and kept arsenic in his chamber for that purpose. Mr. Brand is now living in Kentucky. F. Grima was appointed *advocatus ad hoc* to defend him. No children were born from the marriage. The plaintiff has not lived with her husband for three or four years past. The Court decreed a separation from bed and board, defendant to pay the costs of suite. After the lapse of a certain time, in case no reconciliation occurs, this decree, under the laws of this State, becomes one of divorce from the bonds of matrimony.—N. O. Delta.

CHOLERA.—This disease continues in New York certainly in a very mild form. The number of cases is about the same daily; the proportion of deaths rather diminishes. In Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, and other cities, two or three cases a day are reported. In the West, especially on the rivers, the disease is more violent, but the reports are exceedingly unreliable. We have no doubt that the prevalent notion of the efficacy of brandy in the West, has caused many cases. It furnishes a ready excuse for drinking to men who hardly needed an excuse, and in consequence, the mortality has been very great. Brandy is not a preventive of the disease, although in many cases it may be a proper remedy; and the fact that the patient has been in the habit of drinking brandy, deprives the remedy of a great portion of its value.—Proc. Journal.

ELOPEMENT.—We were yesterday made acquainted with the particulars of a runaway match and marriage between a young artist of this city by the name of Hine, and sprightly little Miss, whose relatives reside in Orange-st. The girl's age is about fourteen and that of the "liege lord" twenty two. It seems the parties met with some opposition in their "course of true love" from the young lady's immediate connections, and determined not to be thwarted in matter which they considered "peculiarly their own," resolved upon a clandestine marriage without farther delay. Accordingly, on Wednesday morning last the couple left this city in the 6 o'clock train, arrived in New York about 9—proceeded to the house of a minister, and were instantly united in the "holy bonds"—then taking the 4 o'clock boat, arrived at the girl's father's house about 9 P. M. of the same day, with the "credentialed marriage" in hand. The runaway pair had scarcely been missed from their homes. New Haven Journal.

A SEDUCER SHOT.—A young man named Hodgson, from the interior of Georgia, was arrested in Savannah on the 10th inst., charged with an assault, with intent to commit murder, on the Rev. Thomas Benning, of Savannah. It appears that a sister of Hodgson was placed under the care of Benning while travelling, and was seduced by him. Hodgson repaired to the house of Benning, and shot him with a pistol—not however, dangerously. Hodgson was committed on the 12th inst., to answer the charge of assault, but was discharged on giving bail in \$1000. Not less than \$60,000 was offered to him, if he had wanted it, by persons who were entire strangers to him.

NEW RAZORS.—The London Patent Journal contains an engraving of a Guarded Razor—warranted not to cut the skin in the process of shaving. Mr. Wakely, in the London Lancet, calls it a splendid invention, and affirms that it "can be used by the operator with perfect security in almost any situation. It can be used in bed, on a railway, or even in a carriage on the common roads. The operation of shaving is effected in an inconceivably short space of time, even by the most timid or nervous."







COMMISSIONER'S ADMINISTRATORS  
NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

**THOMAS PEABODY,**  
late of Newport, Housewright, dec., represented insolvent, hereby give public notice that six months from this date, are allowed the creditors of said estate to present and prove their claims, and that we will meet at the office of P. P. Remington, on the last Saturdays in October, November and December next at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of examining and deciding on the said claims.

**JAMES LAWTON,**  
**GEORGE FREEBORN,** Comm'rs.  
**HENRY TAGGART,**  
All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

**PETER P. REMINGTON, Administrator.**  
June 9, 1849.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden June 4, 1849.

UPON the report of the Commissioners heretofore appointed, to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

**FREELOVE A. JAMES,**  
late of Newport, widow, dec., presented for reception.

Is read and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in July next, the 24 day of said month, at 9 o'clock, a. m., and notice is ordered to be given by advertisement for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place, and be heard.

**B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.**

At a Court of Probate of Newport, June 4, 1849.

AN instrument in writing dated 9th of April, 1849, purporting to be the last will and testament of

**CHARLES GYLES,**  
late of Newport, dec., was presented by the Executor therein named, for Probate, and for letters testamentary thereon.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in July next, the 24 day of said month, at 9 o'clock, a. m., and notice is ordered to be given by advertisement for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard.

**B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.**

Court of Probate, Newport, holden June 4, 1849.

AN instrument in writing dated the 8th day of September, 1842, purporting to be the last will and testament of

**BENJAMIN FAIRBANKS,**  
late of Newport, deceased, was presented by William Bateman, the surviving Executor therein named for Probate, and for letters testamentary thereon.

The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport on the first Monday of July next, the 24 day of said month, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place, and be heard.

**B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.**

Court of Probate, Newport, holden June 4, 1849.

AN instrument in writing dated the 8th day of September, 1842, purporting to be the last will and testament of

**HENRY GRISWOLD,**  
late of Connecticut, Mariner, dec., until administration was granted, presents his account thereon for allowance.

The consideration thereof is referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in July next, the 24 day of said month, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place, and be heard.

**B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.**

Court of Probate, Newport, holden June 4, 1849.

UPON the report of the Commissioners heretofore appointed to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

**ALEXANDER BARKER,**  
late of Newport, trader, dec., presented for reception.

It is ordered that the same be received and the consideration thereof referred to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday of July next, the 24 day of said month, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and notice is ordered to be given thereof by advertisement for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place if they see fit, and show cause if any, why said report should not be received and said commission closed.

**B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.**

Court of Probate, Newport, holden June 4, 1849.

UPON the report of the Commissioners heretofore appointed to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

**JOHN PRICE,**  
of said Newport, of full age, and has given bond as the law directs. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said John Price, to exhibit their claims within six months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to

**JAMES PRICE, Guardian.**  
Newport, May 24, 1849.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden June 4, 1849.

UPON the report of the Commissioners heretofore appointed to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

**JOHN PRICE,**  
of said Newport, of full age, and has given bond as the law directs. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said John Price, to exhibit their claims within six months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to

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**JAMES PRICE, Guardian.**  
Newport, May 24, 1849.

A Rare opportunity. A beautiful  
Country Seat for sale on Rhode  
Island.

THE undersigned offers for sale her present well known residence in Middletown, situated on the Main road, one mile, from the State House in Newport. It contains about 30 acres of excellent land, under the best cultivation. The Mansion House, in perfect order, and most conveniently constructed, contains 3 stories, and is finished in modern style and in a very superior manner; there is also on the premises a suitable barn, crib, carriage house and other outbuildings appropriate to the establishment, and suited to a gentleman's residence. The walls of the farm are in good order, and the orchard is supplied with a variety of valuable fruit trees. Many ornamental trees also surround the House. There is a beautiful garden on the estate, which is well arranged, furnishing every kind of flowers, shrub &c. &c.

The House is located at a pleasant distance from the road, and commands one of the finest views of the Ocean, Bay, surrounding Islands and adjacent scenery, that can be found on Rhode Island. Being sufficiently near Newport for all convenient purposes, it is also quiet and retired. It offers a rare opportunity for those who are now visiting Newport, to purchase a very valuable residence. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned on the premises, or to AUGUSTUS HUST, Broad street.

**LYDIA COLLINS.**  
August 12, 1848.

Court of Probate, Newport, holden June 4, 1849.

UPON the report of the Commissioners heretofore appointed, to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

**FREELOVE A. JAMES,**  
late of Newport, widow, dec., presented for reception.

Is read and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, on the first Monday in July next, the 24 day of said month, at 9 o'clock, a. m., and notice is ordered to be given by advertisement for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place, and be heard.

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**B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.**

Court of Probate, Newport, holden June 4, 1849.

UPON the report of the Commissioners heretofore appointed to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

**JOHN PRICE,**  
of said Newport, of full age, and has given bond as the law directs. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of said John Price, to exhibit their claims within six months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to

**JAMES PRICE, Guardian.**  
Newport, May 24, 1849.

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**JAMES PRICE, Guardian.**  
Newport, May 24, 1849.

Auction &  
COMMISSION STORE.  
115  
Thames Street.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken the town (foot of Mary street), where he intends to keep an AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE, and any business entrusted to his care will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. Auctions for the sale of Real Estate or personal property, attended to in any part of the town.

ALSO—Real Estate and Stock Broker. Real Estate and Stocks of all kinds bought and sold.

**SAMUEL A. PARKER.**  
Newport, April 21, 1849.—tf.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,  
CHILDREN'S SHOES, &c.

THE subscriber, grateful for past favors, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has received his Spring supply, consisting of—Men's calf, goat and seal Boots, Gents French calf Boots, Ladies' Gaiters Boots, Baskins and Slippers, of the latest styles; Misses Shoes, of every description; Boys' Boots & Shoes; Children's fancy Shoes &c. Also Gents Gaiters. These goods have been carefully selected, and are offered at prices to suit the most economical, at the old stand, nearly opposite the Post Office, by

**JOHN N. POTTER.**  
JUST RECEIVED,  
A fresh supply of Rough & Ready, Opera, and Cloth GAITERS.

Now we are Ready.

TO SUPPLY OUR OLD friends and patrons and the public generally, with new BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS, of every kind and quality. Having now on hand the largest stock of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Newport—most of which were manufactured expressly for my trade, from the very best of material, therefore I can warrant every article.

As to prices they are much less than last season, particularly MEN'S BOOTS and LADIES' GAITERS. I have a good article of Ladies' Gaiters, which I sell for \$1.24 cents, and some as low as 92 cents. Parents buying shoes for their children for Spring wear, should certainly call before buying elsewhere, for we have an unusual quantity of plain and fancy shoes, which will be offered very cheap for CASH. In fact every kind of Gents, Ladies, Masters, Misses and Children's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, may be had very cheap at No. 115 Thames st., corner of Market square, of

**GEORGE H. NORMAN.**  
March 24, 1849.

NEW  
FANCY GOODS  
—AT THE—  
PARK SALOON.

JUST RECEIVED for Summer trade. Also, a splendid assortment of TOYS, rich and new, cheaper than ever, comprising in part, the following articles:—

A large variety of fancy baskets, Ladies' Work boxes, some very rich; card cases, portmanteaus, scissors, pocket knives, chess, chess, gammon board, chequers, dice and dominoes. Also, a beautiful lot of Accordions, very cheap; bird cages and glasses, bird seed of all kinds. Also, the largest assortment of Dolls and Heads to be found in this State, of every variety; hair, clothes, shaving, and shoe brushes, razors and strops. Perfumery and hair oils—of all kinds; pictures and frames; soaps, and in fact every article that can be called for in this line.

A new lot of choice FLOWER SEEDS, just received by

**H. H. YOUNG,**  
Park Saloon.

THE BEST

And Cheapest Family Medicine in the World!

**DR. ROBERTS**  
Compound Sarsaparilla Pills.

An Alterative, Tonic, Diuretic, and mild Cathartic. Price 31 cents per box, containing 50 Pills.

The great superiority of "Roberts' Compound Sarsaparilla Pills" over all other preparations of Sarsaparilla and Pills, is their concentrated form, and purity of the extract, which, being combined with other vegetable extracts, render them the most purifying of all medicines.

The peculiar virtues of the Sarsaparilla root have for a long time attracted the attention of the medical profession and the public, and great interest has been directed to the developments of its Medical properties: various Sympoms, Tinctures, and Decoctions have been prepared from it, all of which have been found to contain little or none of the valuable properties of the root. Medical men are aware how slightly the root yields its virtues by maceration in water, and the impossibility of retaining it when prepared in Alcohol. Hence the great value of the solid extract of which these Pills are prepared. One box of the Compound of Sarsaparilla Pills contains more of the Sarsaparilla than is contained in two bottles of the Sympoms usually sold.

The proprietor experimented for several years to obtain from the root a solid extract, which should possess all its valuable properties in their most concentrated form, which he combined into the form of Pills, and has used them in his practice with the most astonishing success, and at the suggestion of many friends, he now offers them to the public at a price which makes them the cheapest medicine in the world, with full assurance that they will be found to be the best medicine prepared.

The Compound Sarsaparilla Pills are used for the permanent cure of those diseases which arise from an impure state of the blood and morbid secretions of the Liver and Spleen, viz: Erysipelas, Scrofula or King's Evil, Ulcers, Scald Head, Ointment, cutaneous Eruptions, blotches, Boils, Pimples, Sores, Weak, or Itchy Humors, Eyes, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatic Affections, Pains of the Bones and Joints, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Diarrhoea, and Dysentery, Coughs, Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Indigestion, Headache, Jaundice, Gravel and Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Bilious Disorders, and Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and whenever medicine is required to purify and invigorate the system.

They are a purely vegetable compound, and may be used by persons of all ages. They are pleasant to the palate, and produce no nausea, uneasiness or griping in their operation. Hundreds of certificates could be given of persons who have used them with the greatest benefit. Purchasers will be particular to ask for "Roberts' Compound Sarsaparilla Pills," and observe that the wrapper on each box has a facsimile of the signature of J. ROBERTS, M. D. No travelling agents appointed.

All applications or Agencies, and letters on the subject of the Medicine, must be addressed (post paid) to C. P. Fay, New York City, General Agent for the United States, British and West India Provinces.

**E. J. TAYLOR, and C. G. C. HAZARD,**  
Agents Newport, R. I.  
Aug 5th.

THE BEST

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**DR. ROBERTS**  
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An Alterative, Tonic, Diuretic, and mild Cathartic. Price 31 cents per box, containing 50 Pills.

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WM. H. SMITH,  
DENTAL SURGEON.

WOULD inform the citizens of Newport and its vicinity, that he has taken rooms at Mrs. WILCOX'S, over Messrs. Finch & Eng's Store, (first door North of Swinburn's Block, Thames street) where he will be in attendance to perform all operations essential to the preservation of the TEETH and GUMS. He will also insert ARTIFICIAL TEETH, from one, to an entire set, in the best possible manner. Work warranted and prices moderate.

Mr. S. has had a number of years experience in his Profession, and therefore feels confident that he can perform all operations to the entire satisfaction of all parties.

Mr. S. would also state that he intends making Newport his permanent residence, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

Unquestionable references given, if required. He has a Compound Dentifrice for beautifying and preserving the Teeth; a very superior article, prepared by himself.

Newport, May 5, 1849.

TO LET,

And possession given on the 1st of April. THAT well known estate in Broad street, near the State House, now occupied as a Boarding House, by George W. Stanhope, and formerly for many years by Joseph Fish. It contains about 20 Rooms, with a Cook House, and every necessary convenience. The House is in good repair, and its location will be found very convenient for travellers or persons having business with the Courts or the General Assembly. It will be leased for one or more years. For further particulars and terms apply to

**JOSEPH ANTHONY.**  
Newport, March 10, 1849.

Corbett's Unrivalled

—COMPOUND SYRUP OF—  
**SARSAPARILLA.**

THE subscribers having purchased of Dr. Corbett, of Shaker Village, Canterbury, N. H. the exclusive right for the sale of this invaluable preparation, now offer the same to the public under the simplest testimonials as to its signal and efficacious qualities. It stands unrivalled in cures of most inveterate cases of Scrofula, and all diseases of the Blood.

It also by its powerful alterative qualities, securely and permanently effects a full restoration of health in cases of Chronic Inflammation of the Digestive Organs, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Jaundice, Weakness and Soreness of the Stomach, Salt Rheum, all Cutaneous Eruptions, Erysipelas, &c. &c.

The fact is well established by medical writers, that Phthisis, Pulmonary or Consumption, a disease most fatal in this country, most generally originates in a scrofulous state of the system. Diseases of the Liver and Affections of the Biliary Secretions often originate with persons of Scrofulous taint. But before such diseases can be mitigated or arrested, this Scrofulous Diathesis must be removed. This the present preparation is warranted effectually to do.

The formula was laid before the New Hampshire Medical Society, and was there approved. And the celebrated Dr. Twichell, of Keene, N. H., who has personally tested its virtues, and approves and prescribes this medicine in his general practice, pronounces it,

THE BEST PREPARATION OF SARSAPARILLA EVER KNOWN.

and cordially affords his full commendation. It is not the design or purpose of the Originator or the Proprietors of this medicine to attempt to bring it into notice or repute by publishing accounts of extraordinary cures it has effected, or the great relief and benefit which hundreds and thousands have realized from its use.

Well it is known that the public are satisfied with flaming advertisements, and extravagant and even false statements of the wonderful effects of certain medicinal preparations. But the proprietors rely upon the

MERITS OF THIS MEDICINE ALONE to bring it into general use.

The Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, as prepared by Dr. Corbett, of the Shaker Society, Canterbury, N. H., the committee have carefully examined. It comes sustained by the names of the most distinguished physicians in the country; and from a knowledge of its component parts, the committee cannot but express their full belief as to its efficacious qualities. The ingredients entering into its composition are of such a highly useful and alterative quality, that the committee willingly pronounce it the best preparation of Sarsaparilla Syrup yet known; and as such, think it deserving of a Diploma. (Signed by)

**JOHN W. WEBSTER, M. D.,** Professor of Chemistry in Harvard College.

**MARTIN GAY, M. D.,** Chemist, Boston.

Its virtues have been tested through a process of years in every form of Scrofulous Affections, &c. And it is designed as a permanent, substantial and Standard Medicine, and may always be depended upon by the Medical Faculty and all others, to be just what it purports to be.

The form of this preparation, its component parts, &c. have been placed with the most distinguished physicians of the country, among whom, in Boston, are

**Dr. J. C. Warren, Dr. J. M. Warren, Dr. Geo. Hayward, Dr. Edward Reynolds, Jr., Dr. John Jeffrey, Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Dr. Abner of the Orthopedic Institute, and others, several of whom have given their names as writers in favor of this medicine. And others.**